SUPPLEMENT TO THE

# ...y Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1829.* [ NUMBER 23.

...ed on Co-
...Verandas,
...Hall, Pan-
...ith various
...ed.
... MONTH.
...Capt. SCOTT,
... *11th July*, 1829.

## ...ICES.

... at the Gazette Office,
... the Trial of
...AIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
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| Sheet Almanac for 1829 | 1 | " |
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LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. A. G. Peat, Engineers.
Lieut. George Williams, 40th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. H. Waterfield, 14th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Donald Stewart, 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engrs.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

## BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 8th.—Ship Isabella, J. R. Blake, Master to Ceylon.

*Passengers by Isabella.*—Mrs. Blake, Mr. Prins and Buntr. Ligunder.

## ORIGINAL.

*To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

SIR,

About 8 years ago I contributed (10) Ten Rupees (I was not very rich) for the relief of a poor Widow and her Child, who have since become rich by marriage. It has this moment been returned to me by the former out of a *handsome black vehicle* with a large share of insolence by way of Interest, and accompanied by an assertion that the truly benevolent female (a friend of mine, *now no more*) who set the subscription on foot, *withheld* upwards of a thousand Rupees (1,000) from her, such ingratitude requires no comment. As I can spare the sum now at least as well as at that time, I beg you will oblige me by conveying it to any public or private Charity you think proper, and inserting this in your next paper.

I am
Your Constant reader and Wellwisher
M. M.

*Bombay 2d July* 1829.

NOTE.—In Compliance with the request contained in the above Letter, we handed over the sum viz. Rs 10 to a Seaman's Widow with Four Children unprovided for, and without pension.—ED. GAZ.

## Exchange &c.

On London, .....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal, .....at 30 days sight, 107½. per 100
Madras, ..... ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

We observe that our Shipping Report is blank as to arrivals, which we did not expect, as on Thursday Evening we observed a Signal to the Northward, however yesterday morning there was neither Ship nor Signal, we therefore suppose it must have been a false alarm.

## MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 25.—Brig Le Solide, Captain Guezence, from Pondicherry 24th June.
— Do. —Ship Espina, C. D. Echevarrie, from Cape of Good Hope, 8th May.
*Passengers per French Brig Le Solide.*—Mrs. Maladine, and three Children; Mrs. Blundell, and two Children; Colonel Snow, C. B.; Major Maladine, Captains Agnew, Blundell, and Hay; Lieutenants Ogilvie, and Cosby; 276 Troops and followers, and one European Woman.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 25.—Ship Christiana, Capt. W. Hall, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.
— 28. —Brig Solide, Guezence, for Coringa.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE JUNE 29,

The following Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 14th January appears in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 15th Instant, received yesterday.

"We have received an official intimation of the intention of His Majesty's Government, to form a British Settlement on the Western Coast of New Holland as near to Swan River as circumstances will permit; of which, with reference to the situation of the place, it may prove convenient that you should be apprized."

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 2d June* 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having resolved to abolish the Custom, which prevails generally throughout the Provinces subject to his Presidency, of Natives presenting Nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official, or complimentary visits to Public Functionaries in the Service of the Honorable Company, it is hereby notified, for the general information of all Public Officers under this Presidency, that the Custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this Notice, and that it is the expectation of Government, that all Public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed by all Natives of whatever rank or degree, with whom they may have official or private intercourse.

In directing the abolition of the Custom above referred to the Governor General in Council deems it due to the Servants of the Honourable Company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by Government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any Public Officer under Government, but from the conviction that it subjects Natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expence, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and dependants. His Lordship in Council is, indeed, fully persuaded, that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections, will be viewed with satisfaction by every Officer in the Honorable Company's Service.

By Command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.
*Cal. Govt. Gazt.* GEO SWINTON.
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

It is rumoured that the French Government has proposed to lower the duties on the chief articles of British Manufactures imposed into France on condition that the duties on French wines imported into England be put on the same footing as those on Portuguese Wine. If an arrangement of this kind should take place it would open a Market for our Home Manufactures which would probably soon counterbalance any loss sustained by the American Tariff.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN JOURNALS.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 9,

It is whispered abroad that a very high authority in this country has recorded in a most unequivocal manner his opinion, that it would be the wisest policy to remove all restrictions which oppose the colonization of Europeans in the interior, and rather to encourage than discourage the measure. It is added also, that another authority highly respected by men of all parties here, has most distinctly expressed his entire concurrence in this enlightened view of the subject. It is thought, we believe, that one of the benefits which would flow from the measure of affording facility to the settlement of the Europeans in the interior, and their occupation of lands, is that it will in time supply a remedy for the evils of which the East Indians complain, that it would at least enable Englishmen the better to find employment for their children. Unquestionably it will create demands for many articles which the aboriginees would not take, and the supply of which will open new channels for trade, new occupations for industry. The extent to which the local government can go, in acting upon these views, is of course limited: but a recommendation from such a quarter would have great weight with the Board of Control and the British legislature, when the discussion of the charter comes on.

A correspondent whose zeal somewhat outruns his discretion and whose intemperate opinions however, just and honorable we could not make public without injuring the cause we wish to serve—reproaches us with luke warmness in regard to the sufferings of the army under the recent reductions of Pay and of the Establishment —we are indeed roundly accused of having veered about or in other words *ratted*.

As our correspondent is one of the sufferers himself it is natural that he should be hot in his wrath, and we should be unjust if we felt anger on such an occasion. But as the sentiments he entertains of us may be shared by others, equally forgetful of what we have written, and what we have done in the Half Batta question, we feel it incumbent on us to give a few words of explanation and self-defence.

The over acts on which the charges against us rest, are in substance two.

1st. That we defend the Government for being a party to the breach of engagement with its servants; on the ground that it was bound to obey orders from the common superior.

2d. That we have allowed the malignity and the ignorance of the *Bombay Courier* to pass unnoticed; thus allowing it the "last word" and acquiescing by our silence in its garbled demi-official statements.

To the first of these accusations we do plead guilty *up to a certain point*. Understanding that the reduction of Regimental allowances had been several times resisted in vain by successive Indian Governments, on the double ground that it was a breach of the unrepealed proclamations of 1796, and that young Officers in Bengal could not exist respectably on less than they received—understanding this, and that a thrice repeated command had been received, to disregard those considerations and carry the reductions into effect, even against those who had enlisted and grown old under other terms of service,—we did conceive, and so conceiving, did frankly say, that we apprehended the Local Government had nothing for it but to obey, and that the real blame rested with the Home authorities

In this opinion we may be wrong; and we are free to admit that the question is not without its difficulties. Certainly if the local administration be bound to passive obedience—be relieved from all discretion, and all responsibility for consequences resulting from the literal execution of orders—if it be in short, a mere mouth piece or vehicle for issuing the mandates of higher Authority at the Antipodes, we must admit that it is a very costly and cumbrous piece of machinery for such a purpose, which be as effectually supplied by a few receiving and copying clerks, aided by the Printer of the *Gazette*. But costly and cumbrous as it may be, to have noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and talent so employed, still, we reply, such is considered by many able and honest men to be the *Theory* of our Indian Governments which are essentially DELAGATED, and not ORIGINAL; neither derived from the governed, nor held for the benefit of the people; but Legislative, Executive, and Judicial trusts, conferred by, and exercised for the behoof of third parties, the owners in England. If this theory be correct, it follows that although the resident administrators have a right to legislate; to execute, or to judge *in the first instance* as may seem to them best, for the good of those they govern, yet nothing can defease the strict right of their Paramount Superiors at Home to annual alter, or enjoin, where and when they please; and in particular, whereinsoever they may consider their own interests to be at variance with those of the governed.

Be it remembered, we are arguing on the question of strict legal right; we are not venturing to say that the system we describe, is the best or even a good one; only that it is so established by Law. If it be said that the same *theory* of Government prevails in Royal Colonies which have no local legislatures, we deny the fact; inasmuch as the Crown which is constitutionally taken to represent and to act for the common good in *all* the Subjects, performs its functions of rule, whether well, or ill, without the interposition of any third party or acknowledged third *interests*, between its Royal Functions and those whom it governs. If it be said that the Company (that third and opposite interest) is also under the control of the Crown, we reply that nothing is gained by the admission of that fact. The *existence* of a third, an organized, and conflicting interest cannot be denied; and that Party has the great advantage on its side of originating all measures, and of habitually moving the machine of Indian Government. The Crown therefore, in all disputes, has to sit in judgement between the two interests, and to decide which shall conquer: a very different matter surely, *directly* for the good of a single interest the governed? In Pennsylvania the Governors, appointed by the proprietors in England, as we are told by Franklin swore fealty to them, and bound themselves not to consent to any measures, however, urgently desired for the common good, if contrary to the orders or interests of their Hon'ble Masters! In this we see some analogy to our system. It is hardly necessary to add that in Pensylvania a perpetual conflict of interests went on between the population, the nominal Governments of the Proprietors and the Crown holding the scales of justice or injustice as the case might be, or as circumstances kicked the beam, between the *irreconcileable interests*: and it was natural that the primary operations in all Governments, those of Finance, should furnish the the maingrounds for dissention.

If we have rightly charcterized the theory of our Anglo-Indian system, it cannot be denied that the Governments abroad are bound in virtue of their office to obey to the letter, orders received from their employers at home; and that these again have the unqualified *right* to order all matters not specially taken out of their hands by statute. If in so doing they violate facts or pledges given by Servants abroad the responsibility for the consequences, rests on the Masters; and we apprehend a Governor General might plead his instructions and nothing more, with complete effect in bar to the most vehement impediment were it even for commerce despoiled, agriculture ruined, or Kingdoms lost. The perpetual settlement itself, might be broken down by the same Authority that withholds redemption of the pledge to extend it. Responsibility of this nature cannot be divided; it must rest entire on the Inferior local, or the Superior home Authority. Either the former has the right and power to use its discretion or it has not;—in every thing or in nothing: *if it have this faculty*, we confess ourselves wrong in our defence of its painful obedience to peremptory orders: if it has no such discretion, we contend that it is not in fault should pay share the fate of Batta, and Pension follow both. Let it be shewn, if we are in the wrong; but let not our military friends infer from arguments on a dry questions of legal right, that we feel the less keenly, their sufferings or those wrongs which we trust the real authors must soon redress.

On the second charge of leaving the *Bombay Courier's* flippant blunders unrefuted, we hardly think it necessary to charge much. That Editor's early remarks were long ago demolished by Paosus and others in our columns: and his recent effusions are only malicious and foolish specimens of angry perseverance in wrong without any thing like additional matter. We thought it enough therefore again to shew how he shirked the important ground of argument, the justice of the case. He never ventures to touch on his own weak point and our strong ground, namely that "*any alteration for "the worse in the hire of servants engaged for "life, and shipped to a far distant, expensive, "and deadly country, on certain declared terms "of present wages, and future pension, when "worn out—cannot possibly stand justified in "the eyes of impartial men,*" unless in case of bankruptcy and a consequent ratesble division of

the Insolvents effects among the creditors; when servants must suffer with other claimants.

The Bombay Editor took humbler ground. A Bengal Subaltern's expences he said were rather less than those of a Bombay Subaltern; thence he erred that if this could live *respectably* on half batta, so could that; *ergo* it was just and expedient to take from him of Bengal so much of *stepulated hire* as would bring him down to the level of Bombay. The worthy Editor moreover, *assumed* the necessity of this clipping, as arising from expences of recent war, &c.

But it was shewn in this Journal in reply that the Bombay Editor was strangly and grossly ignorant of those details of Bengal expences, which he professed to give on the undoubted (anonymous) outhority of officers of rank, honor, and personal experience. It was shewn that in some trifles, he *over* rated items, but that in some no trifles he *under*-rated, very unaccountably. In particular, *he altogether omitted the charge of house rent*; Now we must be so charitable as to say, that it is impossible any *Officer* of common honesty or common information could have made so grievous a blunder as this, which goes to the very root of the matter. For the precise hardship complained of by the Bengal officers, is this—"The state "was bound to give us in all situations, Pay, "Gratuity and Half Batta as *personal* allow-"ances; and FURTHER to supply 1st, Camp "Equipage, cattle, and servants or a fixed "allowance in lieu. 2d, lodgings and servants "in Garrison or Cantonments, or a fixed allow-"ance *called extra half batta*, in lieu of that "accommodation.

"But," they complain "the State having, "for economy sold us lodgings at its own "prices, and turned off its barrack servants, "now cuts down the grant in lieu, that is, the "extra half "batta," and tells us to provide "ourselves with lodgings, &c. for a *diminish-"ed* sum, about two-thirds of the original "compensation; instead of buying back the "Barracks, &c. and leaving us as we were, on "single half batta and lodgings."

Was it worth while answering a writer who so entirely misunderstood the case as to *leave out* the item of House rent in an Officer's expences while he *included* that item in his receipts! He must have supposed that public quarters were still to be supplied to Officers drawing the new House Rent, as the practice has been at old Madras and Bombay garrisons; in which case such Officers have a manifest advantage, *of which no note is taken in his statements*

Other most important omissions have been noticed to us in those and similar estimates: No allowance is made for original outlay in the *purchase* of Tents, Castle, Lodgings mess entrance, ruinous equipments in cloaths, horses, &c, and it is thought sufficient to make a minimum allowance for *keep*, repairs, &c. In the name of all that is considerate, where is a poor Subaltern supposed to get the purchase money for all these things? He is compelled to borrow at frightful charges of interest, insurance, &c. and we have been assured that there is scarcely a Subaltern in the army (unless on the Staff) who is not thus reduced to a degrading slavery as it may be termed, owing to debt thus originating and rolling on accumulating as it goes almost in a geometrical ratio, by the operation of compound interests commission &c.

But one of the remarkable though artful pieces of ingenuity practied by this accurate estimator of receipts and expences, remains to be told. He choos s to fix on the Rank of Lieutenant for his comparison. Why not begin with the Ensign, as the lowest and worst paid, when the object is to prove that no hardship is suffered by the reduction, since *all* can still live respectably? Not even this Editor's anonymous Authorities with all their knowledge and honour of which he boasts, will venture to say that the expences of an Ensign in any single article can be rated lower than those of a Lieutenant: but if by the very shewing and subsequent admissions of this writer, a Lieutenant with higher allowances, has *no* surplus of receipts over expences—how much, we would ask must the unfortunate Standards Bearer be *minus* every month? The late reductions of Lieutenancies on all the Establishments have fearfully and cruelly aggravated this especial evil to multitudes of youths whose hopes of promotion are now destroyed. Perhaps our Bombay Contemporary may begin to think that the case of an Ensign is not undeserving of the tender attentions and compassionate calculations of his grand Authorities in military finance.

One word as to the immediate cause of the Batta retrenchment. It cannot well have been *caused* by the Burman or Bhurtpore Campaigns; nor yet those against Nepal s, Mahrattas or Pindaries, if it be true that the Half Batta orders came out in 1814 or 1815; and have been in control course of discussion and reference, to and fro, from that day to this!

## MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE.

There was a report circulated in London on the 12th March that a popular insurrection had broken out at Rome, the object of which was to control the Conclave in the Election of the Pope. The following account of the Ceremonies observed on the decease of the old and the Election of a new Pontiff is transcribed from the *London Encyclopædia*: it may not be uninteresting to our readers at this particular period.

"The Pope is elected by the College of Cardinals, being seventy-two in number, including the six suburban Bishoprics, whose principal and most honourable privilege is that of electing the Pope; and it is easy to conceive that their dignity and importance increased with that of the Roman See itself; and that they shared alike its temporal and its spiritual pre-eminence. As the Cardinals are the counsellors, so they are the officers of the Pontiff, and are thus intrusted with the management of the Church at large, & of the Roman State in particular. The grand assembly of the Cardinals is called the Consistory, where the Pontiff presides in person. Here they appear, in all the splendour of the purple, and form a most majestic Senate. Here, therefore, public communications are announced, foreign Ambassadors received, Cardinals created, formal compliments made and answered; in short, all the exterior splendour of Sovereignity is displayed. But the principal prerogative of a Cardinal is exercised in the Conclave, so called because the members of the sacred college are then confined within the precincts of the great hall of the Vatican Palace, where they remain immured till they agree in the election of a Pontiff. At soon as the holy father has expired, the Cardinal Chamberlain, in purple dress, presents himself at the door of his chamber, and knocks three times with a gold hammer, calling each time the Pope by his Christain, family, and Papal names. After a short time he says, in presence of the Clerks of the Chamber and his apostolical votaries, who take account of that ceremony, 'He is then dead.' The fisherman's ring is then brought to the Cardinal, who breaks it with the same hammer. He then takes possession of the Vatican, in the name of the Apostolical Chamber. After having established his authority in that Palace, he sends guards to take possession of the gates of the city, and of the Castle of St. Angelo; and, when he has provided for the safety of Rome, he quits the Vatican in a carriage, preceded by a Captain of the Pope's guard, and having by his side the Swiss who generally accompany his Holiness. When this march begins the great bell of the Capital is tolled, and as it only tolls on this occasion, announces to the whole city the death of the Sovereign Pontiff. The body, having been embalmed, is clad, in its pontificial dress, and with the mitre on its head, lies in state during three days on a bed of parade. It is next carried with great pomp to the Church of St. Peter, where it remains nine days exposed to public view, after which the burial takes place. The next day the Cardinals assemble in the same Cathedral, where the oldest of them celebrates the Mass of the HOLY GHOST for the election of a new Pope. Another Prelate, in a Latin oration, exhorts the Cardinals to choose an individual worthy of so eminent a station; after which they all march in procession behind the Papal cross, the musicians singing the hymn *Veni Creator!* to the Hall of the Conclave, which occupies a large portion of the Vatican. The large rooms are divided by temporary partitions into what are called cells, which are subdivided again into little rooms and closets. Every Cardinal has his own, for him and his assistants, and it is only large enough to hold a bed, five or six chairs, and a table. The hour of holding the Conclave, being come, a bell is rung to cause the Ambassadors, Princes, Prelates, and other persons of distinction who may be present, to retire. When they are all gone out, the doors and windows are walled up, with the exception of one, which throws but a dim light upon the Conclave. The only communication with the exterior is by the means of towers, in the same shape, as those used in convents of nuns. One door is also kept for the removal of any Cardinal who may be ill, but who loses the right of giving an active vote if he retires. The mode of election now in use is by a secret ballot. Two chalises stand on a long table in the Chapel of Sixtus, into which the Cardinals deposit their bulletins, containing the name of the individual for whom they vote. One of the Scrutators reads it aloud, while two others mark the number of votes for each individual, by the side of his name, on the large tablet where all those of the Cardinals are inscribed. Whoever obtains two-thirds of the votes present is canonically elected. His name is immediately proclaimed aloud, and the Cardinals sitting on his right and left rise and quit their places. His consent is asked, and, when it is given, the Cardinals, beginning by the oldest, perform the first adoration; that is to say, kiss his foot, and then his hand. The first Cardinal Deacon now announces the election to the people, and the artillery of the Castle of St. Angelo and the bells of the city spread the news afar. The people are then allowed to break into the Conclave, and to carry off all they can.

"No person is eligible to the Papacy under 55 years of age, or that is not an Italian by birth, having already obtained a place in the College of Cardinals, or who is a Prince by birth, or allied to a reigning house lest such a pope should dismember the patrimony of St. Peter, or abandon that neutrality which a common father should observe towards all Christian Princes; or, finally should treat the Cardinals with too much hauteur: thirdly, no one promoted to the degree of Cardinal at the nomination of some Crown, especially that of France or Spain, or being a natural-born subject of either of those Powers, lest gratitude or national attachment should render him too devoted to the interests of the one or the other, is eligible. Even youth, and a good complexion and figure, are considered as obstacles. But all these maxims and rules vary, and change according to the inconstant and precarious impulse of policy and faction. Hence it often happens that, in the numerous College of Cardinals, a very small number are permitted, upon a vacancy, to aspire to the Papacy, the greatest part being generally prevented by their birth, their character, their circumstances; and by the force of political intrigues, from flattering themselves with the pleasing hope of ascending the towering summit of ecclesiastical power and dominion."

# English Extracts.

## THE ATLAS,—MARCH 8, 1829.

We state, with deep regret that his Majesty has been seriously indisposed. His malady has arisen more from mental agitation than bodily ailment. An illustrious individual, whose opposition to the measure in progress forms a remarkable feature in passing events, has obtained the Royal ear, and we know that no means are left untried to move the King from the purpose announced in the Speech from the Throne. In the early part of the week, mysterious rumours were afloat of the dismissal of the Ministry and the dissolution of Parliament; these, although currently reported in the public offices, and confidently believed, were utterly unfounded. His Majesty struggled with the painful alternative, but resolved to keep his pledge at the expense of his private ties and domestic feelings. The Royal honour will not be stained.

The *Times* has threatened to make certain disclosures, which it would be improper to allude to further than that the threat is calculated to arrest the progress of private influence. We know that there are documents in the possession of persons connected with the press, the publication of which would be an excess of political vengeance which could be justified by excessive extremity alone.

We think we can state with certainty that the Duke of WELLINGTON has submitted a strong remonstrance against the existence of a certain female influence, hitherto said to hold undivided sway in high quarters, and that his remonstrance has been most graciously received, and fully acted upon.

The details of the proposed me
Emancipation of the Roman Catho
kingdoms from the disabilities un
they labour, are now before the coun
a source of some satisfaction to us t
exclusive announcement some weeks ago
substance of the bill, agrees in its main fe
with the propositions submitted on Thur
night by Mr. PEEL. The only material p
of difference is the nomination of the Catho
clergy, which has been abandoned by Gover
ment upon the deliberate conviction that such
nomination would not increase the security of
the Protestant Establishment. If it be true that
all conditions calculated to excite distrust are
incentives to disaffection rather than securities
for allegiance, then the fewer inefficacious com-
promises that are demanded, the better. In
this respect, the Ministry appear to have acted
with an honourable confidence that may asto-
nish their old colleagues, but must obtain the
applause of the country, the true object of con-
cession was to subdue, by a wise and timely in-
terposition, the feuds of Ireland; a half-mea-
sure that would only scotch the snake, not
kill it, would have irritated in proportion as it
disappointed: his Majesty's advisers saw the
evil of a system that had been disingenuously
acted upon by PITT and all his successors;
they determined to adopt the open course;
and have submitted, as the result of that
determination, a scheme for what Protestants
will call Unqualified Emancipation.

The outline of the measure is simple. All civil distinctions are to be abolished; Catholics are to be placed on an equal footing with Dissenters; all offices are to be open to them except those of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland and the Lord Chancellorship, and they are to be generally excluded from all places belonging to the Established Church, Ecclesiastical Courts, or foundations &c.; the obnoxious oaths are to be removed, and one of a general nature substituted; Church patronage, mainly vested in the reserved offices, is not to be placed in the hands of any Roman Catholic who may be appointed to any office to which it is attached, but must, under such circumstances, be vested in a commission, Catholics will not be eligible to advise the Crown relative to the appointment to any situation of dignity in the Established Church; Catholic Bishops are not to assume the titles of the Sees held by the Protestant Bishops. the robes of civil office are not to be worn in any other place of worship than the Established Church; and the 40s. franchise in Ireland is to be raised to a 10£. qualification by a separate enactment not connected with, or dependant upon, the Emancipation bill.

This measure will extend to England and Scotland, and as it offers no obstruction to the future advancement of Catholics to the highest offices in the State, except merely those that control the distribution of Church patronage, to which they could not consistently aspire, it may be considered as conceding full and unshackled liberty. From the date of its passing into law, all his Majesty's Christian subjects will be equally eligible to the highest places of trust and power. Thus, this bug-bear has been brought under the eyes of the nation; a small voice or so was raised against it; on the second reading the counter-tenor and the bas will endeavour to revive the discord; Lords ELDON and WINCHELSEA will enter a protest in the House of Peers; the bill will receive the Royal Assent in a fortnight or three weeks; and in another month the storm will have passed away, the surface become placid again, and the uproar be forgotten.

Mr PEEL's speech on Thursday night occupied upwards of four hours. It was not remarkable for oratorical display, or philosophic research, it was a speech of business, drawing the progress of opinion from numerical tables of votes, exhibiting a view of the history of Ireland for the last few years—its rebellions—insurrection acts—Crown prosecutions—suppressions of public opinion by penal force—and the miseries of its choice administrations—and concluding, with that sort of official summary of facts and figures that might be expected in the digest of a clear-headed engineer. In fact, it was an elaborate exhibition of Parliamentary statistics; and was very useful in one point of view, that it seemed to justify the inference that argument on the Catholic claims is literally at an end; that they must now be carried by an appeal to the pockets and animal perceptions of the nation instead of its understanding, which has stood a seige of thirty years' eloquence with astonishing invincibility. We are glad, for the sake of our character as a thinking people, that Mr. PEEL abandoned the higher ground of abstract legislation on this exhausted subject, for it would have been a mockery of our common sense to hear the elementary principle of the measure discussed in the eleventh hour. Our brains surely must be more invulnerable than the walls of Troy or the bastions of Candia, or we should have capitulated years ago. Indeed, to do justice to both parties in the present crisis, there are few attempts made to convince any body—the whole object seems to be the gathering of "sweet voices."

A Mr. O'NEILL, the member for Hull, rose shortly after Mr. PEEL, according to some of the reports, and, towards the conclusion of a very incoherent rhapsody, exclaimed, "In the name of the people of England (*much laughing*), I call for a dissolution of Parliament." Mr. O'NEIL is a young man from Connemara, in the neighbourhood of Galway, whose pater-

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four o'clock,
at half-past nine
was attended by
Lord. F. L. Gow
the sitting. The de
until half-past two
o'clock on Wednesda
to his Majesty's com
the sitting of the Counci
the Lord Chancellor, the
Mr. Secretary Peel, and
out for Windsor. The three f
ters remained in conference with
for a considerable time, and after
refreshments, returned to London
three and four o'clock. At an early hou
Thursday morning, summonses were issue
for another Cabinet Council, to be held at
one o'clock, but it was suddenly counte man-
ded, and most of the Ministers had inter-
views with the Premier.

## IRELAND.

Friday was the day fixed for the Duke of Northumberland to make his grand entry into Dublin. Nearly thirty commissariat waggons, laden with plate and other valuables, have discharged their contents at the Castle, and eight carriages and twenty seven horses have also been landed. The following is a list of his Grace's suite;—Aides-de-Camps; Lieut.-Col. H. P. Davidson, First; Capt. A. Wellesley, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Burton, 3rd Foot Guards; Lieut. Lord Wm. Graham, 2nd Foot Guards; Ensign Hon. A. G. Percy. Extra: Captain H. Doyle, 24th Foot; Captain Clive, half-pay; Cornet J. Conway, 3rd Light Dragoons. Notice is already given of a levee and drawing-room at the Castle, on the 10th and 12th instant; and a ball and supper on the 17th, in celebration of St. Patrick.

## *THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND*

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has it is said, fixed Friday next for his entry into Dublin. The preparations at the Castle for his Grace's reception are completed.

A number of persons of the Duke's household arrived in Dublin yesterday.

*Form of Ceremonial to be observed at the Reception and Swearing in of his Grace the Most Noble the Duke of Northumberland K. G. as Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

A Messenger to be stationed at the Pigeon House or at Kings-town, to bring intelligence of the approach of the Royal Yacht to the Secretary of State at the Castle, who will communicate the same to their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

The Privy Council will then assemble and two of its members will be sent to congratulate the Duke of Northumberland on his safe arrival, and to signify to his Grace that their Excellencies the Lords Justices are ready to receive his Grace in the Presence Chamber at the Castle.

The Regiments of the Garrison will be drawn out and line the streets from the Castle gate towards Marrion-square.

The Lord Mayor (having been summoned by a Special Messenger) with the City High Sheriffs, and the other Municipal Officers, will meet his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at the entrance of the city, on the Marrion-square side, and a procession will form and move towards the Castle in the following order:—

The Town Major on Horseback.
An Advance Guard of Cavalry.
The Sergeant of the State Trumpeters on Horseback.
The State Trumpeters and Kettle Drums on Horseback.
The Carriages of the High Sheriffs of the City.
The Lord Mayor in his Carriage of State.
The Equipage of the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace's own Coach to be flanked by
The High Sheriffs, on Horseback, bearing their Truncheons.
Squadron and Standard, as ordered by the Commander of the Forces.

Upon his arrival at the Castle, the Duke will be received by Sir Steward Bruce, Bart. Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies, and conducted to the Presence Chamber;

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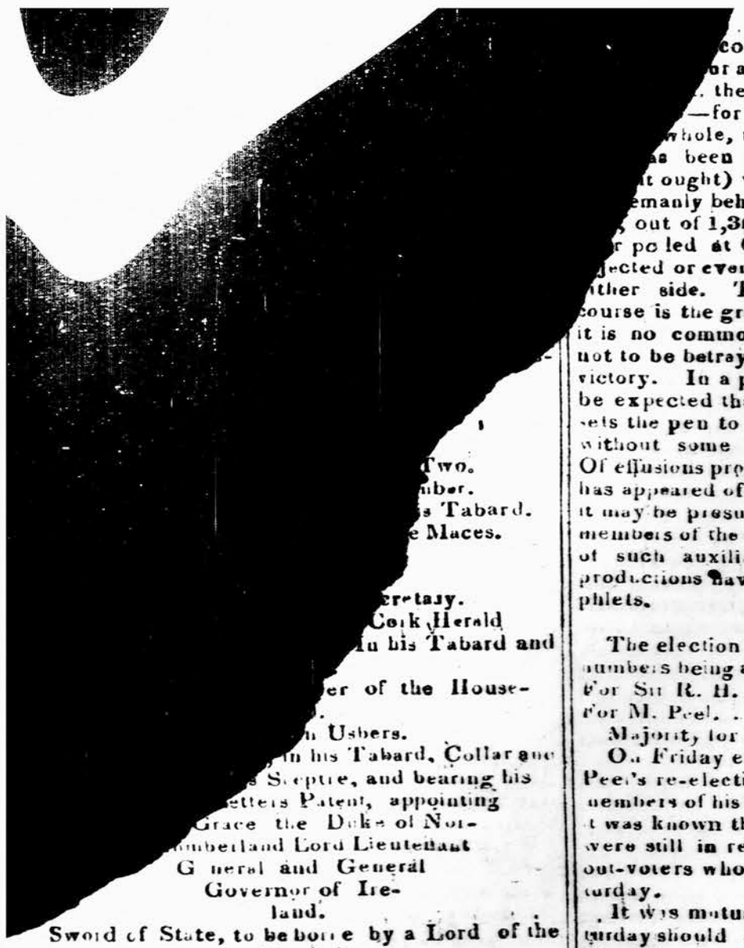

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in his Tabard, Collar and
s Sceptre, and bearing his
Letters Patent, appointing
Grace the Duke of Nor-
umberland Lord Lieutenant
General and General
Governor of Ire-
land.
Sword of State, to be borne by a Lord of the Council.
The Commander of the Forces. The Lord High Chancellor with the Purse.
His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland.
His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.
The Colonel of the Battle Axe Guards.

In this manner they are to proceed to the Council Chamber, where their Excellencies the Lords Justices and the Privy Councillors being seated, covered, the Duke of Northumberland standing, uncovered, on the right hand of the Lords Justices, his Grace will deliver to their Excellencies his Majesty's Letters Patent, appointing him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland which will then be handed to the Clerk of the Hanaper, who will read the same aloud.

After the Letters Patent have been read, the Oath of Chief Governor is to be administered to his Grace by the Archbishop of Dublin, or a another Member of the Privy Council, authorised for that purpose, by a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, and then the usual Oaths are to be administered to his Grace by the Clerk of the Council, the Privy Councillors being uncovered during the administration of the Oaths.

The Duke of Northumberland will then produce to the Lord Justices his Majesty's Letter, authorising and commanding them to deliver the Sword of State to his Grace; which being read by the Secretary of State, or some other Privy Councillor, in his absence, the Lords Justices will deliver the Sword of State to the Duke of Northumberland accordingly; and will invest him with the Collar of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, as Grand Master thereof and his Grace will thereupon take his seat, covered, at the Council Board as Lord Lieutenant General and General of Ireland; upon which, a signal being given by a rocket from the Castle yard, the Ordnance in the Park will fire a salute of fifteen guns.

When the Council rises his Grace will proceed from the Council Chamber to the Presence Chamber in the same order and state as observed in the procession to the Council Chamber, his Grace taking the place of the Lords Justices, the Sword of State to be carried by a Lord of the Council, the Mace by the Sergeants at Arms, and to be placed under the canopy in the Presence Chamber, upon His Grace taking his seat on the Throne, during which time the State Trumpeters are to sound their trumpets, and the Ordnance, upon signal, as before, will fire three rounds of twenty-one guns, and be answered by a volley from the Infantry in Dame-street and College green.

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TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE LORDS JUSTICES

May it please your Excellencies,—The foregoing Programme of the Ceremonial to be observed at the reception and swearing in of his Grace the Most Noble the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, is most respectfully submitted by, my Lords, your Excellencies most obedient and faithful humble servant.

W. BETHAM. Ulster King of Arms.

Office of Arms, Feb. 18. 1829.

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BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE LORDS JUSTICES.

JOHN G. ARMAGH.

We approve of the foregoing, and all persons concerned are hereby required to conform thereto.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 23d day of February, 1829.

By their Excellencies' command,

W. GREGORY.

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## OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

OXFORD, MARCH 1.—The resumed poll of Saturday having added twenty to Sir Inglis's contest (which has excited such a ...r academic body) was concluded ... the numbers being, for Sir R. H ...—for Mr. Peel 609—majority 146. ...whole, the actual business of the elec... been carried through (as in such a ...t ought) with tolerable good temper and ...emanly behaviour. It is worthy of remark ..., out of 1,364 votes (a larger number than ...r polled at Oxford before), not one was ...ected or even disputed by the scrutators on ...ither side. The merit of good-temper of ...course is the greater on the losing side; though it is no common praise of the winning side, not to be betrayed into excess in the moment of victory. In a place like Oxford, it was not to be expected that an event, which every where sets the pen to work, should have passed over without some discharge of missile weapons. Of effusions properly called *squibs*, scarcely one has appeared of any real merit or cleverness; it may be presumed, therefore, that the actual members of the Committees were above the use of such auxiliaries. But several very able productions have appeared in the form of pamphlets.

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The election terminated on Saturday, the numbers being at the close of the poll—

For Sir R. H. Inglis. . . . . 755

For M. Peel. . . . . 609

Majority, for Sir R. H. Inglis. . . —146

On Friday evening it was known that Mr. Peel's re-election was impracticable, several members of his Committee having polled, while it was known that those of Sir Robert Inglis were still in reserve, as well as a number of out-voters who stood pledged to attend on Saturday.

It was mutually agreed that the poll on Saturday should close at two o'clock, and the Vice-Chancellor gave the usual intimation to that effect.

During Saturday the polling was from the beginning in favour of Sir Robert Inglis, and several of the heads of Colleges, some of them very infirm men, voted for him early in the day and several chaises arrived from the remote part of the kingdom with the county clergy. The Brunswickers of the North of Ireland sent over from Armagh two of their body, and a gentleman came from Paris in the interest of Sir Robert Inglis.

There was throughout the day a constant cheering as the voters came up in the interest of Sir Robert.

Three times was the announcement given by order of the Vice-Chancellor, that the poll would close at two o'clock, and the Doctors, Masters, and Scholars, were respectively invited to poll on this occasion. When the clock struck two, the Vice-Chancellor made his last call, and the poll was immediately closed.

The Registrar then handed the numbers to the Vice-Chancellor, who declared that on the day's poll the numbers stood thus:—for Sir R. H. Inglis, 79; for Mr. Peel, 56; and that the gross poll was, for Sir R. H. Inglis, 755; for Mr. Peel, 609; leaving a majority in favour of the former of 146. The Vice Chancellor then announced in the Latin language that Sir. Robert Henry Inglis was duly elected one of the burgesses to represent this most learned University in the Commons House of Parliament.

The loudest cheering followed this announcement, and hoarse cries were heard of—"Down with Peel." This uproar at length assumed a form of regular action, and three cheers were successively given for the Vice-Chancellor and Lord Eldon. Three loud cheers then followed for the return of Sir R. H. Inglis, and they were accompanied by a clapping of hands.

A gentleman in a scarlet gown then proposed "Three cheers for the King." This call did not seem to be as palatable to the members of the Convocation as the preceding appeals to their enthusiasm, for it was loudly hissed. A decent sense of homage for the first Magistrate of the State induced a number of gentlemen to cheer; but their voices were eventually drowned by the majority, who gave vent to a contrary feeling.

An attempt was likewise ineffectually made to cheer Mr. Peel, but the cries of "Three cheers for Sir Robert Inglis," greatly preponderated. In the midst of this unseemly uproar, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the Convocation, and as the members of the University quitted the hall, they prolonged their shouts of triumph.

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The subjoined account of the death of the Pope is given in the French papers.

ROME, FEB. 11.—The *Diario di Roma* of this day contains details replete with a painful interest, respecting the death of Pope Leo. XII., and certain circumstances preceding and following the same:—In the evening of the 5th his Holiness commenced to suffer violent pains of stranguary. During the night the physicians were called in. In spite of all remedies, his malady increased during the 6th and 7th. On the 8th he felt somewhat better, and hopes were conceived. In the evening however, the patient grew worse, and next morning the danger becoming more urgent, the Holy Father himself demanded the Viaticum, which was immediately administered to him by Monsignor Barbelani, and some time afterwards Monsignor Soliu, the Archbishop of Ephesus, his Holiness's Almoner, gave him the Extreme Unction. In the meanwhile Cardinal Bernetti, the Secretary of State, communicated the melancholy tidings to Cardinal della Sommaghia, the Dean of the Sacred College, to Cardinal Zurla, the Vicar, and to the diplomatic corps, when the former went in his grand costume to the Vatican, to ascertain the state of the Pope personally. Cardinal Castiglione, the Grand Penitentiary, visited the chamber of the august patient, and the theatre was ordered to be closed. Towards the close of that day (the 8th) the Holy Father, who had never lost his recollection, fell into a profound lethargy, from which he did not recover till at nine in the morning of the 10th, to fall into the sleep of the just.

Leo XII. (Hannibal della Genga) was born at the Castle of Genga, in the territory of Spoletto, on the 2d of Aug. 1760. He was descended from a family of great distinction. He had received the title of Archbishop of Tyre from his Holiness Pius VII., who in the Consistory of the 31 March 1816, named him Cardinal Priest, by the title of St. Mary Trastevera. He afterwards governed the Episcopal Church of Senigaglia, was Arch-Priest of the Basilcan Church at Loreriana, and Vicar General to Pope Pius VII. He was named his successor, exalted Sept. 28, 1823, crowned on the 5th of October following, and took possession on the 13th of June. His Pontificate, therefore, lasted five years, four months, and 3 days.

The following are the principal facts that distinguished his reign:—He caused the holy Jubilee to be celebrated. He wrote circulars to the faithful to induce them to contribute to the rebuilding of the Basilic Church of St. Paul's. He cleansed the Roman States of the malefactors that infested them. He secured the love and respect of all the Monarchs of Europe, some of whom visited him in his capital. Rome is indebted to him for many embellishments. He manifested his zeal for the arts and sciences by increasing the salaries of Professors and Superiors of Colleges—by enriching the library of the Vatican with many precious books, and the Pontifical Museums with beautiful monuments. He founded Colleges of Philosophy and Philology. He ordered great repairs to be made at Ancona, and, in some degree, restored the town of Tivoli to life again. His laws respecting public administration, justice, and commerce, are stamped with the seal of wisdom. He took the pious Institute under his special protection, which is consecrated to charity, as well as the hospitals. In one word, he filled all the duties of a Prince and common father in an exemplary manner.

Cardinal Galleffi, the Chamberlain of the Holy Church of Rome, being informed of the death of Leo XII., instantly assembled the Tribunal of the Apostolical Chamber, and proceeded with them, at four o'clock in the afternoon to the Vatican. Upon entering the apartment where his Holiness expired, he prostrated himself to the ground, prayed for the august defunct and sprinkled him with holy water. He next drew near, to recognize the corpse, the face being uncovered by two attendants. After the inspection, his Eminence placed himself at the foot of the bed, and having received the ring from the hands of the master of the room, the Notary acting as Secretary read, on his knees, the document certifying this delivery.

On his return to his Palace, the Cardinal Chamberlain drew the names of the Ecclesiastics and other Officers of the Chamber, by lots, who were to perform the service of the Apostolical Palace, until the removal of the body of the Sovereign Pontiff.

As soon as the Senator of Rome was informed of the Pope's death by the Cardinal Chamberlain, the bell of the capital, and afterwards, by order of the Cardinal Vicar, all the bells of the churches, announced to the people of Rome their loss.

The same evening the Dean of the Cardinals assembled the heads of the Orders residing at Rome, together with the Cardinal Chamberlain, who, during the time the Holy See is vacant, forms by right, part of all these congregations. Their Eminences, Cardinal Fesch, of the Order of Priests, Cardinal Caccia Pate, of the Order of Deacons and the Secretary of the Sacred College, proceeded to the Dean of Cardinals.

This morning, Feb. 11, the Roman Senate assembled the militia of the Capital, as well as the Chiefs of the Police, and ordered the Colonel of that militia to open the new prisons, and those of the Capital, where only individuals convicted of slight offences were confined.

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## TWELVE YEARS MILITARY ADVENTURES.

*(From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 2)*

These two amusing, and in many points of view, highly useful volumes are written much in the nature of a Journal, except that they are of a superior style of composition, and the facts are more elaborately described and skilfully elucidated. The work, therefore, combines all the advantages which the form of a Journal affords in the narration of adventures, with the higher effect of connecting such adventures with the military history and national character of our countrymen. The period comprises the most eventful crisis of our national existence. The Author tells us that he was selected out of six sons for the military profession; his having *inter alios*, the requisites of a thick head and broad shoulders. We must confess that the work unwillingly convinces us, that of all bipeds he must have the thickest head who embraces the military or naval profession of England, depending on nothing but his merit and services. The Author has been engaged in the most active duties for twelve years, in India, Portugal, and Spain, in which he evinces talents, courage, zeal, and all the useful and exalted qualities of an officer, and we find him nothing but a half-pay Captain. In the same period scores of those who no more "the division of a battle know than a mere spinster," have become Colonels, or even Generals. It is the curse of service, that promotion goes by favour or effection, and not by the old gradation. However, let us to the Author's Adventures. In January, 1802, he embarks for India, at 17, and landing at Madras, becomes a subaltern of Engineers. The first palanquin in which he was borne was scared by a run away horse and gig, driven by two sailors, who merely apologised by exclaiming, "Please your Honour she won't steer." But we will pass over the *facetiæ*, and leave his voyage, adventures of the Puisne Judge, the general appointment to the Staff of India for his services on Wimbledon Common, and at the Horse Guards, the Indian officers with patched up livers and lank countenances, the *ultra* Tweedes and the solitary Patlanders. We merely notice *en passant* the following practical joke:—There was a lazy fat fellow amongst us, who was always lolling or sleeping on the hen-coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick. So, seizing an opportunity when he was snug on his customary roost planted ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given he was jirked off the coop; and soused from head to foot with such a full and successive torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by cries of 'man overboard, rope! rope! down with the helm,' &c. that he actually struck out, as if swimming for his life, till a failure in the supply of water, succeeded, by peals of laughter brought him to a sense of his situation." The joke of sousing a person with cold water, called playing the Ambassador, was played by the eccentric Duke of Montagu upon the philosopher Montesquieu, on his first visit of ceremony. Such jokes are in bad taste. A young lady from the Highlands was hoaxed during the voyage with terrible accounts of the musquitoes with their proboscis or trunk. "On seeing an elephant near the beach where they landed, she exclaimed as she caught the arm of one of the passengers for protection 'Is that the animal ye caw a muskeetee?'" A young Scotch lad resolved to be the very antithesis to Sir *Pertinax Macsycophant* with which they reproached his country, "being invited as usual, on joining his regiment, to breakfast with the commanding Officer, replied, 'Nay, I thank ye, Sir, I've tea and sugar of my ane at hame.'" Our author commences campaigning by joining the army under general Stewart, at Vellore. "This was the first time I had seen an Anglo-Indian camp on a large scale, and it certainly had a very imposing effect." Six tents, considerably larger than the ballatents used in England, were allowed to each company of Europeans, and three to each company of Sepoys. Every Officer had a marquee to himself, differing in size according to the rank of the occupier, but the smallest ten feet square, with high walls and a double fly. The whole were pitched in regular order. The privates' tents in front, the subalterns in a line behind them, the captains next, and the field Officers and regimental staff in the rear. The Brigadiers and their staff occupied a situation nearly behind the centre of their brigades, and the union jack, denoting the head-quarters floated on a lofty pole, as near as possible to the centre of the whole line. Near the magnificent tents of the Commander in-Chief and his personal staff, were those of the general staff, occupying two or more lines. On each flank of the head-quarters, at some distance, the different departments of commissary, cattle agents, pioneers, engineers, &c. were encamped, and in the rear of the whole was the bazaar, generally extending in a line parallel to the front. Now let us contrast this parade, indulgence and luxury of an Eastern camp with the bivouac and encampments which our author found in Portugal and Spain:—"Our camps certainly formed a striking contrast to those brilliant displays of canvass to which I had been accustomed in India. Besides a comparatively scanty supply of tents, there was no regular order in the encampment, which was generally fixed in a wood or grove of trees, affording at once both shelter and fuel."

The sufferings, however, of the cattle in the eastern marches, are dreadful. The bullocks suffer most. "The various means adopted by the drivers to excite these unfortunate animals to accelerate their pace, or to rise, are ingeneous and diverting. Sometimes they may be seen twisting the tail with their hands like a straw rope, or squeezing it within two sticks; at others stooping down and biting it, whilst a lighted wish of straw, tantamount to the red hot poker of the Irish carman, is reserved for the *ultima ratio*." At Hurryhur, our army amounted to twenty thousand men; of which part was sent on a separate service, under Major-General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), and which led to the battle of Assaye. The appearance and demeanour of General Wellesley were such as at first sight to inspire confidence, which was not diminished on a closer acquaintance. All those who served under him looked up to him with that degree of respect, I might almost say of awe, which by combining an implicit obedience to his commands with an unbounded confidence in the wisdom of his measures, was calculated to draw forth all the energies of man in the execution of his orders." This is surely premature,

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for at this period at least General Wellesley's services had been any thing but successful. His untoward affair near Seringapatam is candidly explained, but being misled by wrong information, he now divided his detached army into two bodies hoping to get into the enemy's rear, and cut off his retreat.. In this he was foiled, and lost half his force at Assaye. Had the enemy not been most pusillanimous and ignorant he would have annihilated the British force by attacking it in detail. But yet the author says, "In no country is the system of espionage so well understood as in India. In fact information is there a regular marketable commodity, and there are professed dealers in it just as in any other article. The same person, indeed, will often supply different parties with information of each other's movements. This is all fair, and no good General can complain of it. The persons employed in carrying dispatches are generally mounted on fleet camels, which will travel a great distance, at fifteen miles an hour." In one distressing march, we find that "numbers of famishing wretches followed our army for the sole purpose of existing on the offal of the camp. Scarcely were the cavalry lines cleared for the march, when crowds might be seen rushing towards the spot to gather from the dung of the horses such scanty portions of grain as had passed undigested thro' their bodies; while to the honour of these poor sufferers be it spoken, scarcely any would even so save their lives, so far trespass on their religious prejudices, as to appease their hunger with the flesh of the many bullocks which, after every day's march, were left dying or dead on the ground. Let the people of England reflect upon the utter hopelessness of converting these poor people from their prejudices. Of 4,500 men at Assaye, we lost more than one-third in killed, and about one half in killed and wounded. The Seapoys had a cunning method of squatting down with their backs to the enemy, so that their Knapsacks protected them from the musketry. The battle over, "I shall never forget the rush that was made for the river, as soon as our safety would admit of the soldiers leaving their ranks: here notwithstanding that its scanty waters, from the number of the enemy killed in passing its bed, were completely tinged with blood, few, among whom I cannot reckon myself, could resist the temptation to quench their thirst. The carnage had been dreadful, and the wounds inflicted by the swords of the enemy's cavalry were such as I could have had no conception of. This was the only time I ever saw heads fairly cut off. This could not be done by our cavalry swords, for the constant drawing in and out of an iron scabbard soon blunts the edge, whereas those of the native horsemen, by never being drawn except for use, are capable of inflicting a wound of ten times the depth, particularly when applied in the drawing manner usually practised by Indian swordsmen." We find the Congreve Rockets borrowed from the Indians, who had long used them in a less prefect form. At the battle of Argaum, "the Persian battalion, throwing aside their match-locks, advanced with swords and bucklers, like the Highlander of old, and with loud cries and threatening gestures precipitated themselves furiously on the 74th and 78th. But the sword and target were no match for the musket and bayonet, and at least 300 of this gallant band bit the dust in the space of as many hundred yards. Poor fellows, they deserved a better fate." At the siege of Gawilghur, another body of these brave men threw themselves on our lines and sold their lives dearly. On entering the fort, "some groans proceeding from one of the houses, caught our ears. We entered and to our astonishment, beheld a large room full of women, many of them young and beautiful dreadfully mangled, most of them dead, but some still in the agonies of dissolution." These were the wives and daughters of the Rajpoots, who threw themselves so desperately upon our byonets, having first destroyed all that was dear to them, to prevent their pollution by our fiendish soldiers. And fiendish they were for after all fighting had ceased, I saw a party of the scotch brigade bring out some of the enemy whom they had found concealed in a house, saying they would give the rascals a chance. Then taking them out one by one, like basket hares, they called to them run, and when at the distance of 30 yards, they levelled and brought them down. Being attracted by a great noise in one of the houses, I went in and found our soldiers plundering and ill-using the inhabitants. On remonstrating with them on their brutal conduct and on their breach of orders, I was told to get about my business for a meddling young rascal, or they would put their bayonets into me; but, of a garrison of 8,000 men, none escaped but such as dropped from the walls at the peril of their lives." The horrors of the scene are increased by being told that "the Hindoo women of the middling and higher castes are remarkable for their chastity and modest demeanour, at least towards Europeans." We are sorry that we cannot make further extracts from the scenes in India warfare, nor from those which illustrate the state of society and of social life in those regions. Our author accompanies the expeditions to the Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius, and to the Island of Java, and is present at the capture of each of those places. We regret that our limits prevent our making a few observations of his narrative of these attacks. We will next accompany our author in his service with the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal. He left England for Lisbon in March, 1813. He first tells us, in relation to Massena's position on the hill of Santarem, that the hill or mountain "is extremely formidable in itself, and when strengthened by art, as it was by the French, fully justified Lord Wellington in hesitating to attack it." Now, Lord Wellington did not hesitate to attack it: for he planned and ordered the attack: but upon the troops reaching the foot of the mountain at day break, the heads of the division saw the utter hopelessness of success, and abandoned the enterprise without incurring the displeasure of his Lordship. At Fuentes d'Honor "his Lordship kept a pack of fox hounds, which he followed regularly during the winter, as much, I suppose, for exercise as for amusement."—"Among the numerous killed and wounded which marked the passage of the enemy, were discovered a number of men rolling on the ground, and foaming at the mouth apparently in a fit, without any external signs of injury. This can only be accounted for as the effect of extreme fear, from seeing the guns run up almost their faces, while they were compelled, for their own safely to remain inactive." Our author says, "*Well headed*, our cavalry certainly ought invaribly to defeat the French, with any thing like equal numbers. Why they do not, is a question I may hereafter discuss. The French horses were poor animals, and in bad condition, but the men were fine looking fellows. I must say of the Germans that, however they might be skilled in the art of marauding, they were the best cavalry in our army."

*(To be concluded.)*

## NOTES ON LISBON.
### No. III.

The following account of the performers at the Portuguese theatre is liable to a charge which we brought against a former statement of our correspondent. There is nothing new or national in it.

#### The Theatres.

'Of the Portuguese performers, as a company, they are below mediocrity; for they have not a strength of talent sufficient to cast an opera or play, so that it may be well supported in all its parts; policy seems to be, to make all the other performers serve as foils to increase the brilliancy of one or two favourites. I do not mean to say they have no good actors; for I think they have, particularly in comedy, and they certainly have some very good singers at the Opera House: but, except when the hero or heroine of the piece is on the stage, the others are so bad, that you wish yourself any where else.

'As the performers vary almost every year, it would be useless to enter on their individual merit, nor do I estimate my own judgment sufficiently high, to feel myself authorised to decide on their abilities or faults. The Portuguese think them faultless, as they do every thing that is their own; but good and bad are only relative qualities, and I certainly, in my own opinion, have seen performers greatly superior to any I saw in Lisbon.'

On the other hand, the following strikes us as something quite foreign from all our prejudices.

#### The Watchmen.

'The WATCHING the streets of Lisbon is one of the branches of the Police of the city, and is most excellent for such a Government as that of Portugal, but would not be submitted to by a people so jealous of every appearance of a military system as the English. It, however, deserves mention.

'The Portuguese absolutely think it impossible that a man should be able to keep awake three-hundred-and sixty-five nights in the year, during all weathers, watch over their personal safety, and their property; and, from this incredulity, they refuse to admit, or even to admire, our mode of watching our cities and towns; they therefore, have established a perpetual military watch, *by day and night*, the duties of which are performed by a regiment of foot soldiers, composed of the finest young men throughout the kingdom: they are mostly the sons of respectable farmers, and are selected for their good conduct; and they think it an honour to be admitted into this regiment, which is better clothed, and better paid, than any one in the service. The uniform is blue and yellow, and they always appear extremely clean and neat. The officers are mostly from the first families, and those of the higher rank are noblemen. This regiment is also the *guards* of Lisbon, as it is the only one that attends on the Royal Family. The men are mostly superior to the generality of the people, there being few of them but what can read and write; they are quiet, and very mild and civil in the discharge of their duty, seldom abusing their power, which is very great.

'These men are stationed by detachments of from twelve to fifty men, or, perhaps, a company, in guard-houses in different parts of the city, from which they go in pairs, armed with a musket, bayonet, and sword, and preambulate the streets, &c., that be within the district attached to their guard-house. They are never stationary, but always walking about, day and night, and *are relieved every two hours*. As they have no fixed station, (there being neither watch-boxes nor sentry-boxes, except at the door of [illegible] house,) so you never know but you [illegible] ple of young, strong, active, and well [illegible] diers at your elbow; and it is astonishing [illegible] serve, if any disturbance takes place, [illegible] tom happens, how the disputants will [illegible] rounded instantaneously, as if by magic, by [illegible] or a dozen of these men, who soon restore [illegible] for the people stand in great awe of them. [illegible] can, at any moment of the day or night, call [illegible] strong guard around you, by shouting out, 'A [illegible] *del Rei*,' (here, in the King's name.) It is their sole duty to preserve public tranquillity and to watch over individual security, as also to apprehend all offenders against the law; it is, likewise, their duty to turn every body out of the coffee-houses and public-houses at 10 o'clock at night, (when they are obliged to shut up.) They always attend *in* the theatres, *in* the churches, (on saintdays, or on any occasion when they may collect a greater number than usual,)—in short, they are every where. There are also a few troops of Horse Police, similar to our Life Guards, who also constantly patrole the streets in pairs.'

Our contributor is particularly minute and philosophical on the subject of the gourmanderie of Lisbon. Our own deficiency of information on this interesting and important branch of learning, makes it impossible that we should give proper criticisms on this part of his observations; but we extract the following, which is less caviare to us and to the general, on.

#### The Markets of Lisbon.

'Comparison sometimes assists, in an admirable manner, to improve our ideas on a subject to which we have hitherto been strangers. Thus, when I state that a window in Portugal is in general made the same as those we call French windows, the reader is, I dare say, pretty much *au fait*; but, in this way, I cannot convey any information to you in describing the fish market of Lisbon, for we have nothing equal to it, or even in any way similar.

'It consists of a few (say a dozen) open stalls by the side of the river, though on a raised pavement, with a wall of about three feet round it. These occupy two sides of a square on the east and south, and on them is the fish, which, though as fine as any in Europe, is the most disgusting sight imaginable, as it is never cleaned, but rather appears to be purposely rolled in slime and filth; and in that state you must purchase it, and send it home, or go without; but this is not the worst part of the concern, for at the back of that part of the market which takes up the east side, at no greater distance than the thickness of the parapet wall, (say two feet,) lies a broad, but very shallow, paved ditch, intended to carry off the rain from the streets in the vicinity. This is open, not only to chance view, but you cannot avoid seeing it; and it is never for three minutes together *unoccupied* by the gallegos, fishermen, beggars, &c. Now, as it never rains in Lisbon in summer, and consequently this place is never cleansed, some idea may be formed of the disgusting sight and horrid stench.

'In vain you would seek a remedy by going to a *fishmonger's shop; they have no such thing in Lisbon*, nor do they know what it means; and such a sight as Grove's, at Charing Cross, would, if transported to Lisbon, attract all Portugal to view it, through curiosity and wonder.

'As, when divested of its filth, the fish is equal to any in the world, it might, perhaps, answer the speculation of establishing a fishmonger here, *if the Government would allow it*, which is doubtful.

'Among others that are very fine, may be mentioned the soles, white salmon, John Dory, *tainha*, or white mullet, the pargo, and, to those who can surmount prejudice, the chog; * the prawns are uncommonly large and fine flavoured, and the eels are not bad; the oysters, however, are abominable. But the staple is the *sardinha*, (a large species of sprat,) it is rich and exquisite, and constitutes the chief food, of not only the poorer, but of all classes of people, being also very cheap.

'The clergy of Lisbon (if I recollect right, it is an exclusive grant to one convent, all the members of which are, and must be, of noble families) claim every tenth fish that is brought to market; and no fisherman dares sell a single fish from his boat, before he has brought them to market and paid his tithe, which is collected in a most unjust and arbitrary manner. A man is appointed by these priests, who attends as the boats arrive, the owners of which are obliged to count all their fish out before him, one by one; and while they are so doing, he selects, at his pleasure, every fine fish he sees (by means of a sharp book which he holds for that purpose): he does not take every *tenth* fish promiscuously, but thus selects the *best tenth of the whole cargo*. As an amazing quantity of fish is brought to market, this tenth, (which, after serving themselves, is retailed to hawkers and the stalls,) must produce an immense revenue to the convent, or convents. When this tithe is thus selected, the poor fisherman, in return, receives a printed permit to dispose of the remainder; and the hawkers, who carry fish in baskets through the city, are obliged to purchase, *daily*, a permit for so doing.

'The Fruit Market (the Covent Garden of Lisbon) occupies the other two sides of the square and its centre; the whole forming a square of about 150 feet each way, and is laid out in allies crossing each other at right angles; about four running E. and W., and five or six N. and S. These are composed of sheds, in which the owners of them expose for sale fruit (chiefly) and vegetables. This market, were it not so near the fish-stalls, would be respectable, as the finest fruit, the country produces is to be had in it, as also dried fruits, such as figs, raisins, almonds, walnuts, nuts, dates, &c., also eggs. There also may be bought gold and silver fish in glass globes, very cheap, parrots, monkeys, and canary-birds. The front, or north row of sheds, is chiefly for the sale of those arti-

* This is the *squid* or *inkfish*, or *scuttlefish*, and when cut in pieces and stewed (as eels), is superior to any thing I ever tasted. In this state the flesh resembles that of the lobster, but is infinitely superior. They should, however, be chosen young and small.

[illegible] fashionable, [illegible] kept in the [illegible] having been [illegible] with figtrees. [illegible] back of of the [illegible] *ago*: here she[illegible] exterior of the [illegible] from any buildi[illegible] who supply the m[illegible] also the market fo[illegible] and kids, and is the [illegible] Lisbon.

'Immediately on p[illegible] *Commercio*, on the right [illegible] similar sheds, extendi[illegible] mile: these constitute a [illegible] being chiefly for the sale of [illegible] butter, onions, garlic, water-[illegible] s reet is also, twice a week, a R[illegible] rag fair.'

We will conclude our extracts in [illegible] Number with the following picture of.

#### Portuguese skill in Surgery and Medici[illegible]

'The Portuguese surgeons are considered [illegible] rank very low, when compared with those of other nations; but they cannot be expected to excel in so difficult an art, while they are deprived of the means of acquirement,—hospitals, schools for anatomy, and dissections being unknown in the country.

'One day, a very fine girl of eight years of age, coming from school, fell and broke her arm: an English surgeon was immediately sent for, but he being unfortunately from home, a Portuguese one was called in, who, to make assurance *trebly* sure, called in two others. This happy trio, perceiving that, from the fall, the flesh was turned blackish, determined that a mortification had already taken place, (in less than an hour, on a healthy young subject!) and, without any further ceremony, cut off the poor child's arm. The English surgeon, who had been sent for in the first instance, now attended, but only in time to lament his being from home when the accident happened; as he assured me, there was not the least occasion for amputation, the fracture and bruise being no more than is usual in such accidents. Though I have here only cited one case, yet the practice is invariably the same. Off with the limb, in all fractures, is, with them, what bleeding and hot water were with Dr. Sangrado—a universal cure. I know several persons who would have lost a limb, which they now enjoy the use of, but from the interposition of the gentleman above mentioned, or from their own resolution, which the Portuguese faculty call English obstinacy.

'Nor is their skill in the other branches of their profession superior to that in surgery. They have no idea of difference of constitution in individuals, either from habit or climate. Old and young, robust and delicate, natives of warm climates, and those from the frozen regions of the north, are all treated alike. Balsams and glysters form the whole extent of their practice, and are alike prescribed in fevers, colds, gout, rheumatism, debility, repletion, and all the opposites that 'flesh is heir to.'

'So far are their medical men from possessing that humanity which characterises the profession in England, that they would allow the whole human race to perish before they would put themselves to the least inconvenience. As a proof of this, a very particular friend of mine, whose son, a beautiful child about three years old, was dangerously ill, applied personally to *four* of the first reputed professional men in the city; but it being in the middle of the day, (July 31,) they all refused to attend till the *evening*, alleging that the weather *was too hot* to stir out till then.

'I have been told, and I believe it, that on one occasion a surgeon was requested to visit a man who had been stabbed through the body, but refused for a similar reason; saying however, that if the wounded man would *come to him*, he would examine him. The man died before he could procure surgical aid.'

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Elopement.—An elopement, attended with some very peculiar circumstances, took place from this city in the course of the past week. A lady, well known in the musical world, and who enjoyed the patronage of some of the female nobility in Bath, absconded on Tuesday evening with a gallant Major, who recently advertised for a *wife*. The frail fair one had been married only a few weeks to a Reverend Gentleman, who, not long after the ceremony, was arrested for refusing to pay debts previously contracted by his bride. We understand, however, that circumstances are expected to come to light which will remove this disagreeable responsibility to another sufferer.—*Bath Chron.*

Exchequer subpœnas were served upon three highly-respectable individuals in Worcester, on Friday last, at the instance of his Majesty's Attorney-General, for possessing themselves of the personal estates of deceased persons without proving their wills, or taking out letters of administration within six months prescribed by law. The penalty sought to be recovered is 100*l.* in each case, with a per centage of 10*l.* on the stamp duty.

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